the other openings of the mine on nearly all levels, which are 100 feet apart in the lower work gs. There are, however, a few fire doors yet open which the relief crews found it impossible to close, one of their number meeting death and others narrowly escaping through staying in the mine as long as they did. The gas which is very penetrating, escapes through the casings about the doors and renders the parts of the mine connected with the burning shaft untenable, even where there is no danger from fire. It has been necessary to closely seal all shafts in any manner connected underground with No. 2, where the Are is. Gas escapes in considerable quantities from cracks in the earth, but these have been covered with sand and dirt wherever possible and the work continues. The gas was so strong a week after the fire that eight men working on the surface were overcome and but for the vigilance of the officials would have

dled from suffocation. At the South Heela branch of the mine, which has no underground connection with the other workings, every available man is being employed, and stoping is being done in the four shafts on the Osceola amygdaloid lode, which are 730 feet east of the conglomerate shafts in the portions of the mine now closed. By making every effort possible about 3,000 tons of rock are being sent to the mills daily, which about half the normal supply.

The temperature of the burning shaft varies greatly. No prediction can be made with any approach to accuracy as to the probable duration of the fire The blaze may be out in a day or two and it may linger for weeks or months. Previous fires have proved very stubborn, as the flames burn as long as any oxygen feeds them. The last two big fires, in 1887 and 1888, were drowned out by carbonic acid gas generated for the purpose.

The Calumet and Hecia normally supplies about 10 per cent. of the world's entire production of copper. At present the mine is making not quite half its usual product, which means a decrease of 5 per cent. in the world's copper supply, an amount sufficient to have a very perceptible effect on the price of the metal and its sympathetic position if the fire should last longer than another week or two.

The Adventure mine in Ontonagon county s now working three shafts, from all of which drifting is in progress and some fine stretches of ground, bright with copper, have been prepared for the big stopes that will be needed when a mill is built. The Mass mine, the Adventure's nearest neighbor, is pushing preiminary work on its new mill at Ogima and is opening considerable reserves underground. The Arcadian is steadily retrenching expenses and adding to its income from copper produced. The milling costs have now been brought down to the average stamping cost of the modern amygdaloid mills of the district, which is almost exactly 25 cents a ton, the cheapest milling of any mine being 22 cents

The first cargo of mohawkite will be shipped next week to the extensive smelters and refineries at Constable Hook, N. J., opposite Staten Island, which are undoubtedly better equipped than any other in America to handle initial shipment of this new mineral, owng to the extensive experience gained in the melting of the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, Canada. Nickel-copper ores require exceptional treatment to secure good results, and the Orford works have been the results, and the Oriord works have been the only smelters outside of Wales to successfully treat them. Mohawkite was discovered only this year and is the world's youngest mineral, from the standpoint of scientific exploitation. It is a compound arsenide of copper and iron existing as impurities. The personters of corports when the property is phenomenally high, averand from existing as impurities. The per-centage of copper is phenomenally high, aver-aging above 6) per cent. with about 7% per-cent. of nickel. The fissure vein of mohawkaging above 6) per cent, with about 7½ percent. of nickel. The fissure vein of mohawkite crosses the kearsarge amygdaloid copper lode at very nearly right angles, and has been traced to surface from the point of discovery, a distance of 138 feet, and has been drifted upon for about 100 feet. The widest point so far found is 28 inches and the narrowest about 5 inches. As the crude mineral is worth almost \$260 per ton, less transportation and smelting charges, it can be seen that a very small vein, if permanent, will produce millions in copper and nickel.

The Phoenix mine is securing a large amount of mass and barrel copper from its opening work, one mass raised having weighed nearly aton, it being worth \$300 as it lay at the mouth of the shaft.

of the shaft.

The Baitic made a trifle better than sixtywo tons of copper mineral last month, with
ne stamp at the Atlantic mill, and judging
rom the work of the past eight months it can
be depended on for sixty to sixty-five tons

from the work of the passessian montast can be depended on for sixty to sixty-five tons monthly with present stamping facilities. When it begins running two of the latest and largest stamps in its own mill it should turn out 150 tons per month without crowding. The mine is well opened and can supply two stamps with selected rock.

One thousand tons of copper-bearing amygdaloid rock from the "Calico" lode of the Michigan mine is being brought to the Atlantic mill, and will be stamped within the next ten days. The results of this mill test will practically determine the future of the Michigan mine. Opinions as to the merits of the "Calico" lode differ widely.

Shaft No. 1 and the southern drifts of Shaft 2 of the Winona are showing much better ground of late.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, June 7.—Cripple Creek's gold output for the first five months of 1000 is 222, 242 tons of \$10, 236, 428 bullion value. For a like period in 1809 the totals were 174,875 tons and 37, 238,962. Last year's total output was 422,865 tons, worth \$10,743,110. This year's increase is at the rate of 9,474 tons and \$509,592 monthly. If this ratio is maintained the total record of 1900 will be 489,123 tons, worth \$23,940,736. During March and April a serious difference between mine owners and owners of ore-treatment plants resulted in curtailing production \$1,250,000. Water in the mines, an incipient railroad strike and other causes have reduced the yield fully as much. Among these causes has been the shutting down of various important mills in order to reconstruct them or to increase their capacity. These plants, together with entirely new ones, will be in operation soon. The total capacity of these additions will be about double that now available. Conservative estimates place the value of the year's product at \$30,000,000.

The profits to stockholders from the \$10,236,-228 thus far produced in 1900, as disbursed in dividends, are \$2,251,929.18. The monthly record is as follows. January, \$336,500.00. February, \$151,250.00; March, \$943,000.00. April, \$343,117.18. May, \$279,002.00. The dividends total does not include profits invested in equipment of mines, the purchase of new ground and other permanent improvements, nor the increase of cash reserves. Close corporations, whose books are not open to the public, hundreds of leasing firms and individual owners of mines whose product is counted in the total yield do not appear as dividend payers. The total rorbits, excluding only the cost of production, must be close to \$7,000,000.

The dividend total for 1900 to date exceeds the 1800 record by \$1,01,147.33. For six months of lise record for the first half of hast year.

The most important deal of the month

DENVER, June 8.—The output of 75,000 tons of cre in the Leadville district last month with the creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and creat enterprises in the way of new shafts and created the created and created the created and created the created and created the c

WEEK'S RECORD IN MINING.

SITUATION UNCHANGED AT THE BURNING CALUMET & HECLA MINE.

Company Getting Out About Half its Usual Preduct From Other Shafts—A Loss of About 5 Per Cent. of the World's Copper Preduct—Cripple Creek Records—Warner Miller's Purchase of the Congress Mine of Arizona.

Houghton, Mich., June 9.—The situation of the burning shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine is not yet perfectly clear. The burning shaft is isolated by closed from doors from the other openings of the mine on nearly all larges which are too feet apart in the lower.

The Peck cyanide mill at Teiluride, working upon the tailings of the concentrating mills of that camp, will double its capacity, as the experimental stage has been passed. The returns are satisfactory.

or that camp, will double its capacity, as the experimental stage has been passed. The returns are satisfactory.

The Tomichi Valley Smelting Company, operating at White Pine, has begun operations and a run of 100 tons of ore from the North Star has proved profitable. Boston people are satisfied with the showing and orders have been issued to increase the capacity of the plant. A matte furnace will also be added.

A new copper camp is being opened at Farwell Mountain, Routt county. Claims have been staked out where copper ore running 20 per cent. has been found.

The Elkhead Anthracite Coal Company, owning 1,000 acres of coal lands on Elkhead Creek, has begun active operations.

The camp of St. Elmo, Chaffee county, active twenty years ago, is doing considerable work again this season. A cyanide process is in operation working on the tailings of the early mills, handling eighty tons daily. Several enterprises are active in efforts to rediscover leads known to have been worked in the early days of the camp.

south Darota.

Deadwood, May 5.—The Cleopatra Gold Mining Company has about completed the new 100-ton cyanide plant at the mines on Squaw Creek, in the phonolite district. The company has ore which will run about \$10 per ton gold.

The Omaha Mining Company has decided to put in a turbine at the Whitewood Falls, seven miles below this city, which will be used for generating electric power for running the mining machinery of the Hills. There is a fall of 100 feet, which will be sufficient to furnish 2,000 horse power. The company has taken a lease of several million tons of old placer diggings and concentrate deposits above the falls and work will commence this month sluicing the entire deposit. The general average of the bed is about \$8 per ton gold. The product will be shipped to this city, where it will be stored until the company gets the Ogden magnetic process in operation.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

until the company gets the Ogden magnetic process in operation.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—In digging through the debris of the abandoned Ropes gold mine, which they had bought for \$2,000. Corrigan, McKinney & Co. found \$50,000 worth of gold on the copper plates of the tumbledown mill. Some of these plates were covered half an inch thick with gold amalgam. The entire thickness of the plate is worth \$20 an ounce, Residents of the neighborhood had intended to use these copper plates for roofing their cottages, but had found them too heavy and had inrown them back in the waste dumps.

Besides this pickup of \$50,000 in amalgam, most of which has already been sent to the mint, the buyers have found \$6,000 tons of waste dump. or tailings from the old mills, that assay \$2 to the ton, and they are now preparing to treat this by cyanide. There is also valuable machinery in the mine.

The Ropes gold mine was a local affair, all its stockholders lived near ishpeming and Marquette, and they were led to think their property valueless. They had been assessed time and again for its operation, and finally when the hard times came on and employees got judgment against the mine for \$2,000 they threw up their hands. After a year of ideness they sold for enough to pay the claims and court costs to Corrigan. McKinney & Co., a Cleveland iron mining and smelting firm. The buyers had no knowledge of value except in the old machinery and possibly the tailings from the mill, and employed a Western expert to look the property over. He had experience in the substitution of gold for copper in battery plates and of the absorbent character of copper for certain ores of gold, and before he tested the tailings he tried the plates. Two tons of old plates, some still in the batteries, some worn out and thrown away, were found, and from the first a gold brick valued at \$1,300 was secured by simply scraping the plate. All were then shipped east and are at the mint. Several sacks of dust and sweepings, worth \$1,000 or more, have also been

Superior, famous for copper and iron.

IDAHO CITY, June 3.—Operations on Snake River placers are now being pushed with great vigor and the results are good. This mining had been carried on with little success for over thirty years, the gold being "flour" and difficult to save. Two years ago new methods were used and the work made profitable. A new dredge which was put in operation two weeks ago is proving very successful, as has one one that has been working steadily for several months, saving 85 per cent, of the gold. The new dredge is owned by Baker City, Ore., men, and they have devised an entirely new plan for gold saving. The sand is brought from the bar to the dredge by means of buckets on an endless chain and then dumped into the sluices after passing through a grizzly. The sluices are horseshoe shaped, extending around the inside of the boat. At intervals are slides on which the water is so diverted as to deposit the black sand and fine gold, while the coarser material is caught in the ordinary way. At the back of the boat is an arrastre, and into this is scraped the material caught on the sides. The arrastre is exactly similar to those so common in the early days, excepting that a larger amount of quicksilver is used, and it has been demonstrated that this saves a great portion of the gold. For 600 miles along the river the placer ground is good and within the next two or three years many more dredges will be constructed to work the rich sands.

The company that lately purchased the Monarch and four other mines at Atlanta, on Middle Boise River, has put up \$400,000 for starting work and erecting a 250-stamp mill and cyanide plant. The ledges are from sixty to eighty feet wide and the ore good in both gold and silver.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, June 4.—The American Smelt-IDAHO.

UTAH.

good in both gold and silver.

UTAH.

Salt Lare, June 4.—The American Smelting and Refining Company is about to build a million-dollar smelter in this valley. The plant will have a capacity of 20,000 tons per month, which can be doubled on short notice. The site has not yet been chosen, but Vice-President Barton Sewell has announced that the smelter will be erected within fifteen miles of this city. The company expects to have it in operation by the end of the year.

The Mercur Mining Company and the De Lamar Mines Company have consolidated. The capitalization is placed at \$5,000,000, with shares at \$25 each. Under the agreement the De Lamar Company is absorbed by the Mercur, and the name of the new concern is the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company. One of the first things to be done is the construction of a power plant at an estimated cost of \$80,000. The properties are situated in Toole county, about thirty miles west of Salt Lake. The total surface improvements on De Lamar's Mercur mines alone have cost \$875,000.

nents on De cost \$875,000. MONTANA.

Helena, June 4.—A. M. Ester has returned to Helena from the recently opened Blackfeet reservation with samples from several claims owned by Helena capitalists. Assays on these show gratifying returns—the average being 8 per cent. copper. The ore also carries gold and silver.

8 per cent. copper. The ore also carries gold and silver.

According to the report of Fred D. Smith, director of the Montana Geological Survey, the coal product of the State in 1899 was 1,419,582 tons, valued at \$2,22,831; also 59,072 tons of coke, valued at \$401,779.

A large body of what is believed to be platinum was discovered last Saturday near Red Bluff. The metal has proved an evigena to the local assayers, and samples have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution for a correct analysis.

Several Virginia City capitalists have located and purchased ten miles of ground along Clark River, Madison county, and will operate several large dredges. For years this river gravel has been yielding more of less gold through ordinary sluicing methods, which recover from \$3 to \$5 per day per man. Bedrock has never been reached. Much interest is taken in the outcome of the extensive undertaking, which, it is predicted, will double that county's gold output.

A large body of gold ore has been encountered by the Montreal Mining Company in its mine near Red Bluff.

TUCSON, June 1.—After years of working by different owners the Congress mine has been sold at a large figure. Warner Miller of New York is at the head of the syndicate that has purchased the mine for \$3,000,000. The money was paid through the Chase National Bank in New York and E. B. Gage and Frank M. Murphy get the bulk of this sum. Senator Miller made four different examinations of the property before purchasing, but during his last visit in March he made up his mind to buy. The Congress has been one of Arizona's most profitable mines for years. It has been worked at a profit from \$30,000 to \$75,000 per month.

The Helvitia camp is having a season of ARIZONA.

Mining.

MINING, MILLING, SMELTING AND CONCERN TRATING MACHINERY: CORLISS EN GINES: ESTIMATES FURNISHED. THE EDW. P. ALLIS CO., ROOM 1111, 26 CORTLANDT ST.

AFTER MAY 1ST OUR ADDRESS WILL BE

prosperity. The mines are producing over 110 tons of ores daily, all of a good grade. The Papago Copper Company is making ar-rangements to begin development work on a group of promising silver and copper mines in the Mohawk Mountains southeast of Texas

group of promising silver and copper mimes to the Mohawk Mountains southeast of Texas Hill.

The Empire Copper Mining Company, which has its headquarters in Los Angeles, is making preparations for extensive operations in the Yuma county mining district. Empire Flat is situated about twelve miles north of Parker on the Colorado River, and the district contains numerous good mining propositions, both copper and gold.

The Dos Cabezas is one of the big copper properties in Arizona. The Forman tunnel, which is the main working tunnel, is now in 25 feet, the objecting point being the great ore body shown in the Carmel outcroppings. In the Roberts tunnel work has ceased, as it has been demonstrated that the ore body which that tunnel was started to tap can be reached more satisfactorily in the Off tunnel at 260 feet lower. In the latter they are now in 225 feet with east and west drifts, the former 160 feet and both drifts in ore. Laub City, the name given to the town site located by the Doz Cabezas Company, is now being surveyed, its area being one mile square.

Good reports continue to come from the King of Arizona mine. The monthly output is nearly \$50,000, which should be doubled by a suttable mill.

Work on the claims of the Mimgus Mountain Copper Company, is progressing favorably. This company, lately incorporated, owns four

Work on the claims of the Mingus Mountain Copper Company is progressing favorably. This company, lately incorporated, owns four groups of claims in the Verde mining district in Yavapai county, situated in the same mineral belt as the United Verde, Black Hills and Equator mines. There are twenty-three claims in the four groups, and as wood and water for development work are at hand, it is looked upon as one of the most valuable copper prospects in that region.

SCANNELL ON SPECIAL FIRE CALLS. Only Two Companies Furnish What the De-

partment Requires, Direct Alarms. Fire Commissioner Scannell issued the follow-

ing statement last evening: The occasional allusions in some of the newspapers to certain fire alarm companies seem to warrant the following statement. The Charter requires that theatres, factories, hotels, institutions. &c., where a large number of people are ssembled shall have direct connection with the Fire Department Headquarters, and this is merely a restatement of the laws of 1885. The enforcement of the law in cases where the risk clearly requires additional protection, such as the Commissioner is now undertaking, should be heartily commended. No one questions the visdom of the enforcement of the law, but the fact that only two companies appear to be able to supply the requirements needed for complying with the law has been commented upon.

"The Fire Department is not responsible for this. So far as the Fire Commissioner is concerned, any one who can furnish electrical service directly from the interiors of buildings to Fire Headquarters, under satisfactory working conditions, can do so.

The Special Fire Alarm Telegraph Company has been in operation for many years and has no competitors in its particular line, simply because no one else has thus far seen fit to incur the very large investment necessary to go into the very large investment necessary to go into competition with it. The field, however, is not large enough to induce investment outside of those in business of that character..

"The Manhattan Fire Alarm Company furnishes a different form of service, making its connections with Fire Department Headquarters through the street boxes. This company received its license to do business in New York from the Fire Commissioners in 1895, under the administration of Mayor Strong. This company operates what is known as the Gamewell Auxiliary Fire Alarm System.

"At the present time there are only four companies carrying on fire alarm service in

diction of the approval of such service by this department a very serious one, even though the construction of the Charter law requiring a communication with headquarters did not make it necessary that such connection should be direct.

"With the service of the two companies, which have been approved, however, the mere operation of any interior box sends the alarm direct to the headquarters of the department without the dangers of delay and mistake which would always be present were there an intermediate station, which would have to receive the alarm on one set of instruments and send it out on another set.

"As the business now exists, two companies only have a service, which for many reasons and more particularly for those stated, this department considers direct service and one in which the factor of personal error is wholly eliminated.

"Insarqueh as the New York Fire Department

eliminated.
"Inasmuch as the New York Fire Department can reach the scene of a fire south of the Harlem River within two minutes after an alarm is received by them, it is not possible in any way to truthfully say that had the Windsor Hotel been equipped with some means of communi-cating alarms of fire direct to this department there would have been any loss of life what-ever or that the destruction of property would not have been immeasurably less."

LONG RIDGE'S DECORATION DAY. Custom Thirty Years Old in a Cemetery of

a Retired Connecticut Village. STAMFORD, Conn., June 10. - To-day was Decoration Day at Long Ridge, a village about ten miles back of Stamford, and hundreds of people gathered in the little cemetery to decorate the graves of friends. An appropriate service was held in the Long Ridge Universalist Church. It was conducted by Rev. E. M. Grant, recentify appointed superintendent of Universalist churches in Connecticut, an office corresponding to Bishop in other denominations. Decoration Day was instituted at Long Ridge thirty years ago. The 2d of June in that year was observed as children's day. So many flowers were contributed that the pastor, the late James Shephard, did not know what to do with them. The late Seth Cook suggested that the flowers be taken to the cemetery. Ever since then the second Sunday in June has been observed as Decoration Day in the village. The arrangements for it since the death of Mr. Cook have been carried out by Benjamin M. Ayres, one of the leading men of Stamford.

Long Ridge is a type of Connecticut village which is depending more on its past than its present, but its past is such as to carry it along for some time to come. It has no trolley or train service and hence the hundreds who took part in to-day's services had to drive in. ate the graves of friends. An appropriate

SHE WOULDN'T GO BACK TO DUFFY He's a Union Man and a Church Member, but

His Wife Says He's a Brute. John Duffy, an Iron moulder, of 425 West Forty-fifth street, was taken to the West Side court vesterday to be asked why he didn't supcourt yesterday to be asked win, he didn't sup-port his wife. She had a black eye as evidence of bad treatment. Duffy said he was a member of a union and was proud of it; that he was such a good church member that he was sorry to have to be in court on such a charge on Sun-

day. The better the day the better the deed," replied Magistrate Pool. "The question is, how much can you pay for your wife's support since she has been forced to leave you? "I'm willing to give her a good home," said Duffy. "Why don't she come back?" "I lived six months with him," said Mrs. Duffy, "and I wouldn't do it again for anything." thing."
Duffy was put under bonds to pay \$4 a

The French Canadian Celebration. The three days' celebration of the fiftieth

anniversary of the Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Blenfaisance de New York, which began on Saturday with a picnic at Brommer's Park, was continued yesterday with church services in continued yesterday with church services in the morning and an excursion to Coney Island in the afternoon. The French Canadians from Montreal and other cities, who are the guests of the society during the celebration, were astirearly, and, escorted by the members of the society, attended high mass at the Church of St. Jean-Baptiste dees Canadiens Français, in East Seventy-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. The Rev. Father Lepailleur, rector of Ville St. Louis, preached the sermon. Afterward the party divided, part going to the lodge rooms of the society at 160 East Eighty-sixth street, and part to the Hotel Majestic. At each place there was a reception, with clenty of speechmaking and general good fellowship. About 1 o'clock all hands started for Coney Island.

partment's mobilization scheme that was put n operation without warning three days before. The prompt preparation of these two ships, their sudden transformation from peaceful reserves in an out of the way channel, with just as few officers and men aboard as could keep the ships in condition for service, into ships fully manned, officered and equipped and the departure to their rendezvous at sea, all within 49 hours of the time the original orders were issued, demonstrates again that the Navy is always ready in every department for any service it may be called upon to perform.

Secretary Long sent out his little surprise just before 4 o'clock 'Tuesday afternoon, in time to catch the officers and clerks at closing-up hour of the business of the day. The order went to every department at Washington, to all receiving ships and navy yards of the northern Atlantic coast, and to the marine barracks. Thence it went to the commanding officers of the ships in reserve and to other ships that were to transfer men to them. In a few minutes the entire naval force within the range of the orders was transformed from a body of men just ready to go ashore after a day's work in office and on shipboard to the same number of hustling men, each one bent on making the utmost effort to promptly carry out the emergency instructions from Washington. The wording of the orders could hardly have been more emphatic if an enemy's fleet was off the coast waiting to attack the city and the safety of the country depended upon the haste with which these two fighting ships could get out to sea to head them off. That was part of to sea to head them off. That was part of
the scheme. As it happens that this is the
first time the quick mobilization idea has been
carried out in this country, it is little wonder
that folks in and out of the service wondered
seriously for a few hours if it really did not
have a deeper meaning than a drill on a large
scale. And even now there are some who refuse to be convinced that it does not mean
something more than the naval officers in high
places of responsibility will admit.
The Indiana and Massachusetts had on board
when the orders came about 150 enlisted

places of responsibility will admit.

The Indiana and Massachusetts had on board when the orders came about 150 enlisted men and a dozen officers each. But each had well-filled bunkers of coal, magazines and shell rooms filled with plenty of ammunition for guns, and stores enough to permit the ships to go to sea the minute the service complements reported on board. The additional officers and men began arriving the following morning. Officers who would have laughed at you the day before if you had suggested to them that they would be going to sea soon suddenly received telegraphic orders that said. "Go with all the speed of the railroad trains." They left their desks in navy yards and Washington bureaus, dumped collars and changes of underclothes into hand bags on top of their uniforms, grasped swords and went, stopping only long enough to say good-by to their families, if they lived near enough. The next morning they were reporting for duty to the commanding officers of the Indiana and Massachusetts and taking up their share of the bustling work they found going on aboard the ships.

At the same time, on board the receiving ship sait the New York and Boston navy yards and in the marine barracks there, on board the erceiving ship Richmond and throughout the entire navy yard at League Island, on the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, and elsewhere, men and stores were being assembled with a rapidity and certainty that was surpris-

administration of Mayor Strong. This company operates what is known as the Gamewill Auxiliary Fire Alarm System.

"At the present time there are only four companies carrying on fire alarm service in this city. This department has heretofore held that only two of these companies gave a service which was in compliance with the Charter law requiring means of communicating alarms of fire direct from the interiors of premises to the Fire Department.

"While it is the duty of the Fire Commissioner to enforce the law as he finds it, it is equally his duty to throw around such enforcement all the safeguards which the experience of the department has shown to be essential. The service of the two companies whose service has not been approved for the above purpose does not constitute a means of communicating alarms of fire direct to headquarters, for the reason that the nature of the service is such that the companies maintain their own central office and receive all alarms of fire a direct to headquarters, of the Fire Department.

"To a certain extent, therefore, accuracy in receiving the alarm and retransmitting it to the headquarters of the Fire Department is dependent upon a set of employees wholy without the control of this department and not without the control of this department and not in any sense responsible to it. The loss of life and property which might be occasioned by any mistake on the part of such operators, who, as above stated, are without the jurissediction of the Fire Department, makes the question of the approval of such service by this department a very serious one, even though the construction of the Charter law requires a fertile of the ships, these men being Westerners with a liking for the Navy which the question of the charter law requires a fertile of the ships, these men being Westerners with a liking for the Navy which the question of the charter law requires the construction of the Charter law requires the first word received that evening with the construction of the Charter law requires th Department has undertaken to satisfy, with good results to the service and the men as well. The first detail of marines came from the Boston barracks, but they were closely followed by forty men from New York, making a picturesque detail in the scene of hasty work with their red-faced capes thrown back over shoulders as they marched on board the tug and a few minutes later went on board the ships, then waiting at anchor in the Delaware River, off the League Island Navy Yard, for the word that would set them steaming down the 100 miles of fresh water to the ocean.

At 8 o'clock on the merming of Thursday Capt. Dickins reported the Indiana ready in every way for sea, just forty hours from the time the first order was given. The Massachusetts was reported by Capt. Train as ready about the same time. During the afternoon Capt. Dickins, as senior officer, received his orders from Rear Admiral Casey, commandant of the League Island yard, to proceed to Hampton Roads. At 5:30 o'clock, the tide then serving, the ships got uner way and proceeded down the river, the Indiana, with the senior officer's pennant flying, leading and receiving and answering salutes of whistles and dipping flags along the way. At 8:30 o'clock they anchored at the bar to await the morning tide, getting under way again at 5 o'clock on Friday morning and proceeding down the river, dropping pilots off the capes of Delaware, and then on to Hampton Roads.

Meantime preparations had been made by Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the Norloik Navy Yard, for the rapid coaling of the ships. Although the ships had well-filled bunkers on leaving League Island, a batteship's furnaces eat up a deal of coal, and free how his furnaces eat up a deal of coal, and free how his furnaces eat up a deal of coal, and free how his furnaces eat up a deal of coal, and free how his furnaces eat up a deal of coal, and reach was of these two ships. So on arrival at Hampton Roads everything was found ready for immediate coaling. The colliers Marcellus and Lebanon and coal bar

by every department concerned. It was expected that three days would be necessary to get the ships from reserve into active service, but it has been shown that it can be done in two-thirds that time, thanks to the easy working of the naval machinery.

Another thing has been demonstrated at the same time, and that is the superiority of the system of laying ships up in reserve instead of putting them in ordinary, or out of commission. People in general scarcely know the difference in the terms in ordinary and in reserve, but there is a great deal of difference. A ship in ordinary is laid up in a navy yard with nobody aboard but one watchman, whose only duty is to look out for fires and trespassers. Navy yard workmen go aboard from time to time and keep guns and machinery and other fittings in as good condition as they can under the circumstances. A ship in reserve, on the other hand, has a small number of officers and a skeleton crew who live on board and keep the ship in thorough condition for service at any time the orders may come. The skeleton crew then expands readily by the addition of new men into a full complement and the ship goes to sea with little delay.

The Indiana and the Massachusetts were the

The Indiana and the Massachusetts were the first ships of their class and tonnage to be placed in reserve, and hence this was the first oppertunity to try the mobilization idea in haste, as is done by first-class naval powers on occasions to insure the constant readiness so essential for an efficient navy.

If the two ships had been in ordinary, or out of

If the two ships had been in ordinary, or out of commission, when orders were received last Tuesday afternoon, instead of their being ready for sea inside of two days, and in every way ready for any service inside of three days, it would have been nearer two or three weeks under favorable conditions before they could have equalled the condition of the Indiana and Massachusetts to-day. As the United States Navy grows the reserve idea will probably be more generally carried out, for it may not be policy to keep all the ships, especially the large cruisers and battleships, in active service all the time. The success of the experiment with these two battleships should convince any doubters of the wisdom of the plan.

QUICK COALING OF BATTLESHIPS.

Massachusetts and Indiana Take On Their Supplies and Break Naval Records. NORFOLK, Va., June 10.-The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which arrived at Hampton Roads at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, sailed for Newport at 11:30 o'clock last night. The record for the quick coaling of battleships in the stream was broken to flinders by the two battleships, which took on in about

sixteen hours probably one thousand tons of

coal and at daybreak to-day were probably

fifty miles up the coast. Just how much coal

NAVY NOT CAUGHT NAPPING

OUICK WORK IN GETTING TWO BATTLESHIPS READY FOR SEA.

Secretary Long's Mobilization Orders Promptly Carried Out by the Indiana and the Massachusetts—Left League Island Navy Yard 49 Hours After the Orders Were Received. HAMPTON ROADS, Va., June 10.—Just a little ahead of the expected hour, the twin battleships Indiana and Massachusetts arrived from League Island, Pa. early yesterday morning, completing, when they dropped anchor off Fort Monroe, the first part of the Navy Department's mobilization scheme that was put in operation without warning three days be-

CAR IN A SHOWER OF PICKLES. Discomfort All Around Due to the Bunting of

a Leisurely Load of Barrels. Motorman Charles S. Lodge of the Third Avenue surface road encountered a pickle bombardment on Saturday and he doesn't think he will easily forget it. Lodge was skilfully convoying a combination car toward Harlem when a large truck filled with pickle kegs turned into Third avenue from Seventy-ninth street and headed north in front of him. Lodge jangled the gong after the manner of an intelligent and skilful motorman, but Joe Cohen, who

and skilful motorman, but Joe Cohen, who drove the truck, paid no attention. Cohen, with John Tannabaim, makes pickles at 2028 First avenue, and being a manufacturer he takes his time obeying car gongs.

When Cohen was good and ready he veered to port out of the way of the car, but he was a wee bit too late. The car pinioned his truck between its front platform and an elevated railroad pillar. A moment later Cohen was lying on the pavement and he thought he was a drowning. Brine from the broken pickle kegs showered down from above and drenched him. The pickles shot in all directions. They showered on Motorman Lodge, flew into the car and among the passengers, slid under the truck, bombarded the scared horses and covered the limp body of the unfortunate Cohen, who lay senseless in a pool of brine. When a policeman and an ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital pulled him out it was found that he had sustained a fractured skull, concussion of the brain and contusions of the shoulder.

Motorman Lodge, somewhat pale after the manner of men who have withstood much, was shoulder. Motorman Lodge, somewhat pale after the manner of men who have withstood much, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville police court and was held in \$1.000 bail until to-morrow.

SABLE GHOST ON THE FIRE ESCAPE. Landlady Knew the Feet and Rad Joe Gans's Fellow Boarder Fined.

Ambrose Wheeler, colored, who boards at 223 West Fortieth street, was arraigned in the West Side police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct by Louisa Gehring, who keeps the boarding house. "About 4 o'clock this morning," she said, "I

"About 4 o'clock this morning," she said, "I was awakened by a noise in one of the rear rooms in my house and I ran to the room. I saw a pair of black legs and feet through the window. A colored man in a nightshirt was climbing up the fire escape and I had been robbed of \$1.25."

"What makes you think it was this man?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"Just from the size and appearance of those feet. Why, I'd know them anywhere," replied the woman.

"Thet ain't so," said Wheeler. "I was never in the lady's house, and I've got witnesses to prove my alibi."

in the lady's house, and I've got witnesses to prove my alibi."

Wheeler's witnesses were Joe Gans, the negro lightweight pugilist, and his wife, who board in the same house as Wheeler. Gans assured the Magistrate that Wheeler came home too drunk to have climbed down or up any fire escape. Magistrate Pool said he believed this, but felt obliged to inflict a fine of \$5 on Wheeler, and he inflicted it.

THE GIRL TRAMP IN MEN'S CLOTHES. She Belongs in Mauch Chunk and Was Fol-

lowing an "Uncle Tom" Show. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 10 .- Instead of tramping from New York to her father's ranch in New Mexico, Rose Gilmore, the girl tramp who was arrested here dressed like a man, has been following an "Uncle Tom" show, in the hope of getting on the stage. Instead of coming from New York she comes from Mauch Chunk, Pa., and the police are now trying to find her parents there. The "Uncle Tom" show exhibited in that city last week, and the girl, seeing it, was stage-struck. Knowing that she could not run away from home dressed in skirts, she got men's clothes somewhere, and followed the show by stealing rides on freight and coal trains. She had not caught up with it when she was arrested here. When the police exploded her tale of tramping from New York to New Mexico, she admitted that she had invented it. Then she said she lived in Mauch Chunk and gave the police the name of her father. As yet, they have failed to locate him, as there are a number of Gilmores in that town. been following an "Uncle Tom" show, in the

WILKES-BARRE, June 10.-Patrick Redington of Pittston, driver of a grocery wagon, has secured three cub wildcats after a hard fight with the mother. Yesterday, as he was driving through the woods to the Boston mine, he saw the cubs playing. The mother, bounding suddenly from some bushes, sprang upon him. He fought her off and ran for his wagon. She sprang again, seratching and biting at his face and throat. With a great effort he shock her off agains and resolved resolved to the shock her off and throat. With a great effort he shook her off again, and reaching the wagon got his whip. With the heavily loaded butt end he met the wildcat when she sprang again, and after a fierce battle, in which he was severely scratched, he killed her.

Clausen Rejects Gardeners' Demand.

Some time ago the Catalpa Labor Club, an organization of Gardners employed by the city. notified the Park Commissioners that it had notified the Park Commissioners that it had fixed upon \$75 a month as the prevailing rate of wages and in this had the indorsement of the Central Federated Union. At yesterday's meeting of the C. F. U. a letter from President Clausen in reply to the demand was read, in which he said that the appropriation for the Park Department would not justify the payment of \$75 a month to gardeners. He said also that he did not believe the gardeners had the right to fix a prevailing rate of wages.

Briendly Crap Game in Private Is All Right Policeman Armstrong arraigned Augustus Hill and ten other negroes in the West Side police court yesterday on the charge of shoot ing craps in Hill's house in West Sixty-eighth street. Hill protested that they were all his friends and that they shouldn't have been interfered with.
"You are right," said Magistrate Pool. "You

have as much right to shoot craps with your friends in your house as I have to play cassino in my home with mine. You are all dis-charged."

Fireman With One Wife Too Many. Thomas Henry Francis Carley, a fireman, of 442 West Thirty-second street, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of bigamy. His first wife went to a hospital two years ago. When she came out she couldn't find her husband till a few days ago. Then she found another woman with him. Carley admitted having married again and said he thought his first wife was dead.

Drowned Yachtsman at Sea Gate.

The body of a man about 50 years old, 5 feet, 11 inches tall, and weighing 175 pounds, was washed ashore at Sea Gate, Coney Island, yesterday. He was of sandy complexion, with red hair and full beard, and wore black diagonal waistcoat and trousers. On the waistcoat were brass buttons, indicating that the man was a mate on a yacht.

Skin Gambling at Coney Island. Coney Island's joy was of the unconfined sort vesterday. It was a wide-open Sunday. Several persons reported to the police that skin gambling games were being operated, with fake shows as a cover for them. They knew it, they said, because they had gone up against

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KILLING OF PAUL DENNES.

SATISFIED THAT HIS BROTHER JOHN SHOT HIM DOWN.

Search for John Futtle so Far-His Wife, Who Has Been III Since the Murder. Closely Watched -Dennes, the Family Black Sheep. Killed Apparently With His Own Pistol. All doubts in the minds of the police that

Paul Dennes, or Diano as some of his friends called him, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturdas morning, after being taken there unconscious from the house of his brother John, at 153 Second avenue, was killed by his brother have been expelled by the continued absence of John Dennes. As told in THE SUN yesterday, when Dennes was first taken to the hospital it was supposed that he had shot himself because of his failure to induce his brother to lend him money. Then an autopsy made on the body on Saturday morning showed that the wounds in the dead man's head could not been self-inflicted

Up to that time the police had made no effort to find John Dennes. As soon as they received the report of the autopsy, though, they began a search for the missing man. This search has so far been without results. The entire neighborhood has been ransacked for the man and every friend he is known to have had has been examined. The home of his mother-in-law at 337 Sixth street, where Mrs. Dennes and her baby went after the tragedy, has been covered night and day, but Dennes has not been near the house and Mrs. Dennes has not attempted to leave it. The woman has been subjected to the most rigorous examination, but has insisted from the first that she has no idea where her husband is. She says now that he was at home when Paul was shot, but she maintains that John did not kill his brother, and explains his absence by saying that he must have lost his mind after seeing Paul shoot himself, and has been wandering around since. This explanation does not satisfy the police and Dennes will be arrested and charged with homicide, if

planation does not satisfy the police and Dennes will be arrested and charged with homicide, if he can be found.

The shooting of Paul Dennes appears to have been the result of a quarrel of long standing between himself and his brother, originating in the shiftlessness of the former and his abuse of his wife and his mother-in-law. The family is Italian, and above the average in intelligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence. John Dennes appears to have been the best member of it. He is a designer in the ligence and his wife lived happily together. He is 26 years old, while his brother was 31. There is will another brother, a younger one, who is now in Elmira Reformatory. Paul was the black sheep of the family. According to those who knew him he rarely did any work and depended on his brother for support. He was in the habit of calling regularly at the Second avenue house and getting money from John. Most of this money, it is said, he spent on liquor. He was a hot tempered man and had been in trouble a number of times on that account. It is said that he had quarrelled a great deal with his brother, and that the latter had threatened to have him arrested for throwing a lot of crockery at his mother. At another time Paul, in a fit of rage, shot the ceiling of his room in the Baxter street house, full of holes. On several occasions he threatened his mother's life.

The story of Paul Dennes's ride in a cab to his brother's house, his quarrel with and his threat to shoot the cabman, and the quarrel that enset of his death. She said that when Paul came in he had been drinking and was in the house when Paul called,

brother and is convinced that the latter killed himself.

John Dennes's neighbors in the Second avenue house say that a man who looked like Dennes came to the house at 4 o'clock on Satday morning and pounded on the door for a long time. When he got no answer he went away. The police think that this was John Dennes, and that he had come back to see his wife. She had gone away then, and the police had locked up the house after taking the dying Paul to the hospital. There was then no suspicion that the shooting was more than the result of an attempt at suicide, and the police were not on the lookout for Dennes. The revolver with which the shooting was done was found on the floor, a short distance from Paul's body. Just which one of the brothers the weapon belonged to the police have not yet. Paul's body. Just which one of the brothers the weapon belonged to the police have not yet succeeded in ascertaining, but as no jistol was found on the dead man, and he was known to have carried one into the house with him, it was probably his. The police think that in the quarrel between the brothers Paul hauled out his gun and attempted to shoot John and that John probably sprang at him and in the scuffie the pistol went off, inflicting the wounds that caused Paul's death. This would hardly account for the fact that the walls in the room in which the shooting took place were punctured in three places by bullets from the pistol which killed Dennes. The probabilities are that when John Pennes got the pistol away from his brother he lost no time in discharging all of the bullets in it at the latter.

Bartender Convicted of Manslaughter.

TRIBES HILL, N. Y., June 10 .- In the Montgomery County Court on Saturday night Theodore McVeigh of Syracuse was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for Miling William Halden, a farmhand of Hagaman, in a brothel in the town of Amsterdam, McVelgh brothel in the town of Amsterdam. McVeigh was the bartender, and it is alleged that after he knocked Haiden down he kicked him. resulting in the man's death. McVeigh is about 30 years of age. The defence examined witnesses to show that the prisoneshad heretofore born a good character. Among these witnesses was Assemblyman Delaney of Syracuse. Judge Wendell will pronounce sentence to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that he will impose a sentence of seven years in State Prison.

Naval Cadete to Sail To-day. ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10 .- The Chesapeake and Newport with the naval cadets, will leave their moorings on Monday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. Everything is ready for the cruise, which will end on Aug. 28. Lieutenant-Commander C. L. Colahan will be in com-mand of the Chesaneake and Lieutenant-Com-mander A. M. Knight in charge of the Newport.

Drowned in the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, N. J., June 10 .- Frank Woolley, aged 23, a son of Justice Edmund T. Woolley, was drowned near Newman Springs to-day. In company with Richard Applegate he was canoe-ing on the upper waters of the Shrewsbury. The canoe upset and Woolley, who could not swim, quickly sank. Applegate swam to shore: The body was recovered

Court Calendars This Day.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuesday, June 12, at 1 P. M.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Exparte matters. Part III.—Clear. Motions. Demurrers—Nos. 1375, 1325, 1322, 1371, 1355. Preferred causes—Nos. 1375, 1325, 1322, 1371, 1355. Preferred causes—Nos. 4805, 5140, 5227, 5400, 5368, 5467, 4978, 4830, Part IV.—Clear. Law and Fact—Nos. 4960, 5801, 4758, 4780, 4359, 4973, 5031, 5034, 4760, 4771, 4772, Part V.—Clear. Cases from Part IV. Part VI.—Clear. Elevated R. R. cases. Trial Term—Part II.—Clear. Prefetred causes—Nos. 13618, 10108, 13881, 12359, 13733, 13628, 13518, 13578, 12308, 14312, 14378, 14436, 9998, 18554, 13635, Part III.—Clear. Nos. 12894, 10006, 10113, 10437, 13299, 13091, 13084, 13098, 13251, 12500, 10638, 10105, 13203, 13282, 11685, 11555, 10187, 10106, 12234, 10887, 11475, 13263, 13065, 11555, 10187, 10106, 12234, 10887, 11475, 13263, 13065, 11578, 11394, 9938, 9991, 9741, 11487, 12050, 10191, Part IV.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part X.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part X.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part X.—Clear. Cases

Cases from Part VII. Part XII.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part XII.—Cases unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part XII.—Clear. Wills of Robert Bonner at 10:30 A. M. Frohmanu, Ameline Macurdy, at 10:30 A. M. Trial Term.—No. 1569, will of Kate F. Moore, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1577, will of Eliza Dingeldein, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1580, will of Mary B. Tousey, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1580, will of Mary B. Tousey, at 10:30 A. M. City Court.—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Motions. Trial Term.—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 4429 1, 396, 484912, 2960, 684, 2667, 4568, 750, 1393, 628, 195, 2720, 3043, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 1983, 2771. Part II.—Case unfulshed. Nos. 1182, 2384, 2683, 2736, 2649, 2347, 230, 2340, 2301, 1791, 2636, 2637, 2632, 2151, 2649, 781, 2382, 2557, 2320, 2321, 2322. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 2166, 2877, 3017, 3072, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2952, 2952, 2953, 2964, 2955, 2962, 2957, 2968, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2962, 2955, 2968, 2955, 2968, 4969, 4972, 2189, 2325, 1382, 1252, 471, 633, 1493, 1871, 1263, 700, 2956, Part IV.—Clear. Short causes—Nos. 4809, 4914, 4965, 4644, 4925, 4935, 4846, 4807, 4874, 4896, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4867, 2484, 4850, 4864, 4866, 4874, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4867, 2484, 4850, 4864, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4867, 4868, 4867, 4868, 4864, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4867, 4868, 4867, 4868, 4866, 4867,



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MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. rises.....4:28 | Sun sets. .7:30 | Moon sets. ... 3:00 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 5:52 | Gov. I'd... 6:24 | Hell Gate 8:22

Arrived—SUNDAY, June 10.

8s La Gascogne, Poncelot, Havre, June 2.

8s Pawnee, Cariwright, Catania, May 16.

8s Capac, Sproul, Iguique, April 6.

8s Georgia, Russ, Genoa, May 21.

8s Marengo, Bingham, Newcastie, May 24.

8s Critic, Griffin, Leith, May 23.

8s Mark Lane, Old, Marseilles, May 18.

8s Buceros, Durdin, Colombo, April 28.

8s Curlivba, Hoppe, Cardenas, May 27.

8s Ithaka, Thomsen, Havana, June 6.

8s Cyprian Prince, Dobson, Pernambuco, May 1.

8s Vigilancia, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, June 1.

8s Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, May 29.

8s Forest Castle, Taylor, Hamburg, May 17.

8s deferson, Dole, Norfolk, June 9.

8s Goldsboro, French, Philadeiphia, June 9.

8s Horatio Hall, Bragg, Portland, June 9.

8s Horatio Hall, Bragg, Portland, June 9.

8s Horatio Hall, Bragg, Portland, June 9.

8s Home M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, June 9.

8steamboat Martinique, Dilion, Jacksonville, June 8.

8hip Khyber, Steele, Hamburg, May 11. Arrived-SUNDAY, June 10.

ARRIVED OUT.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss Umbria, from Queenstown for New York. Ss Grosser Kurfuerst, from Cherbourg for New

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS.

Matte Close. Vessel Salls Sall Wednesday, June 18. | Sali Wednesday, June 1:
| Oceanic, Liverpool. 2 00 P M |
| St. Louis, Southampton. 7 00 A M |
| Friesland, Antwerp. 10 30 A M |
| Vigilancia, Havana 100 P M |
| Ithaka, Tampico 100 P M |
| San Marcos, Galveston. 100 P M |
| U. S. transport Burnside, 10 30 A M |
| Porto Rico. 10 30 A M |

Sail Thursday, June 14 INCOMING STRAMSHIPS

Allemania Hamburg Bordeaux Ceric Liverpool Gibralta Gibralta London Clematis Algiers London Antilla Nassau Nassau Due To-morrous.

Southwark Antwerp.
Ethlopia Glasgow Batavia Hamburg.
Spaarddam Rotterdam Adirondack Port Limon.
El Cid New Orleans. Due Wednesday, June 18.

Kaiserin Maria Theresia Bremen.
Ems. Gibraltar.
Nucstria Gibraltar.
Teutonic Liverpool
Advance Colon Colon
Swansea
Algiers
New Orleans
Gaiveston
Bremen
San Juan Comal. Friedrich der Grosse.... Arkadia

Due Thursday, June 14. Philadelphian ... Liverpool Borderer ... Lisbon Ollargan Gibraltar Due Friday, June 15. Auguste Victoria Hamburg June
Patricia Hamburg June
Caledonia Dundee June
Ontario Hull June

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The name "W. Benger Johmer, Stuttgart," is marked on the underclothing of a man, about 40 years old whose body was found yesterday in the East River off Fifty sixth street. It is in the Morgue. Mrs. Boyle, living at Highbridge, had a hemorrhage on Park row yesterday while on her way to Coney Island with her husband and her four little girls. She was carried into Perry's drug store and removed from there in an ambulance to the Hudson street hospital.

DIED

HAMILTON .- On Saturday, June 9, 1900, the Rev. William J. Hamilton.

Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Debevoise place, Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, Tuesday, June 12, 1900 at 10 A. M.; office of the dead, 9:30. Reverend clergy, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MURPHY .- At Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, June 10, 1900, Felix Tone Murphy. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday morning, June 12, 1900.

WHEDON. -On Sunday, June 10, 1900, Dorothy Heron, only daughter of Charles Crane and Luci Heron Whedon, in the 8th year of her age. Funeral and interment private.

WHITTAKER .- At Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. on Saturday, June 9, 1900, Emeline A., wife of the lat. John Whittaker. Services at her late residence. Chestnut Hill, on Monday afternoon, June 11, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock

Interment private. VILSON .- Suddenly, at Lakeville, Conn., June & 1900, Abner A. Wilson. Funeral services at Lakeville. Interment at Woodlawn, Monday, June 11, 1900. Friends take train at Grand Central Depot at 3:45 P. M.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY. Office. I Madison av., corner 23d st., N. T.

New Publications.

25°C.-Lander's "Oddfellowship," Kipling's "Adcessional," "Astrology." PRATT, 161 6th of.